THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the grossr amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, fo $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both pa pers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 22, 1855. No. 78

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation*.
R. H. BATTLE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee*.
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 2000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub boes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultnral House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.
A leading object of the Arator will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE At THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expreseed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.
Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.
W. L. POMEROY.
July 9th, 1855. 67.—
☞ Register and Star will please copy.

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.
H. L. EVANS.
April 3, 1855. 39—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.
RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yr.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.
HARDING.
May 25, 1855 53—

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.
MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale
Cakes and Candies of great Variety,
and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.
She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.
Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Levet's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.
Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC,—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., have never found such happy results from any as your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not be at home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without one fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER,
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.
Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.
The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.
Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.
BENJ. F. HANKS.
Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHful and pleasant section of country, miles from Warrenton, and miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medical qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of fifteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS.

For Board per month,	$25 00
" week,	9 00
" day,	1 50

For Children and Servants, HALF PRICE.
Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.
A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.
July 5, 1855. 1062—w4w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.
The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.
R. N. SLEDD.
May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 110 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet, with Blount street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.
Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to
WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 51—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Juffen and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Groniedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE.
Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the
E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—98—tf Register will please copy

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.
H. L. EVANS.
April 3, 1855, 39—

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT OF THE CAPE FEAR & Deep River Navigation Company will receive sealed Proposals at the Fayetteville Post Office, until the 26th inst., for the construction of a Lock and Dam at Cross Creek; also, for the Repairs of the Locks and Dams at Jones's, Silver Run, Red Rock, and Buck Horn.
Persons wishing to bid for any part or for the whole of the above work, will be furnished with plans and specifications, by applying to E. A. Douglass, Chief Engineer, or in his absence to D. G. McDuffie, Resident Engineer at Cross Creek.
ALEX. MURCHISON, Pres't.
July 17, 1855. 69—8t.

AMERICAN FARMER.
A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY Number, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription which is continued at $2 per annum; 6 copies for $5; 12 for $10 and 30 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 27th of the standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that it still maintains a character second to no [illegible] numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and South western States, to whom appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subcription ($2) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it. Address,
S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street
Baltimore, Md.

GUANO AND FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY.
We are agents for the supply of Guano to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the shipside ware houses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchessing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for Farmers, at a very reasonable commission.
July 6, 1855. 65—8t.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—Iy.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 3½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an integrest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 88—tf.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS.

Tuition per session of five months,	$17 50
Board " " " "	36 75
Washing " " " "	5 00
Fuel per " " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " " "	1 25
	$62 50

We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education.
The location of the College, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town; the freedom, consequently, from temptations to vice; the full and thorough coruse of study; the experience and ability of the Faculty; the wholesome discipline; the facilities for Lectures afforded by ample Apparatus, Libraries and Cabinet; and withal the cheapness of terms, and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this College, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.
For further information address
E. E. WILEY, *President*.
Emory P. O., Va.
July 5th, 1855. 66—w8t.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to the Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.
This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.
Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.
The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.
Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.
By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President*.
As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.
Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING IN the name of HAYWOOD & SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All those indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.
E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 66—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.
UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.
On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Wsshington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.
They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.
Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.
By this ronte the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.
Turough Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12:
L. O'B. BRANCH, *Pres't*.
Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.
☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.
51—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.
THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.
TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.
REFERENCES: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, Wm. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest asssortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas, Hosiery, Ribbons, Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!
Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town
REMEMBER AND CALL!!
☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*
SCHLOSS & BRO.
RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. 21—tf.

COTTON SEED OIL,—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave

DUPLIN AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., July 24, 1855.

At a meeting of the Duplin Agricultural Society, held in the Court House to-day, the President in the Chair, the following list of premiums, to be awarded on articles to be exhibited at the next Annual Fair of said Society, to be held in the town of Kenansville, on Thursday and Friday before October Court week next, was unanimously adopted, viz:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

For the best acre of Upland Corn,	$10 00
" 2nd " " " "	5 00
" the " Lowland "	10 00
" 2nd " " " "	5 00
" the best half acre of Sweet Potatoes,	5 00
" 2nd best do, of Sweet Potatoes,	2 50
" the best acre of Wheat,	4 00
" " " Oats,	3 00
" " " Rye,	3 00
" " " Cotton,	4 00
" the best 1-4 acre of Irish Potatoes,	2 50
" the best 1-4 acre of Turnips,	2 50

HORSES AND CATTLE.

For the best Stallion,	5 00
" " Brood Mare,	3 00
" " Colt under 2 years old,	3 00
" 2nd " " " 2 "	2 00
" 3rd " " " 2 "	Diploma.
" the best pair of Horses,	5 00
" 2d " " "	Diploma.
" the best Saddle Horse,	2 00
" 2d " "	Diploma.
" the best Bull,	3 00
" " Bull Calf,	2 00
" 2d " "	Diploma.
" the best Milch Cow,	3 00
" 2d " "	Diploma.
" the best Heifer Calf,	2 00
" 2d " "	Diploma.
" the best yoke of Oxen,	5 00

HOGS, BACON AND POULTRY.

For a lot of best Hogs, not less than four,	5 00
" the best Boar,	2 50
" 2d " "	1 00
" 3d " "	Diploma.
" the best Sow and Pigs,	3 00
" " " pair of Pigs,	2 00
" 2d " " "	2 00
" 3d " " "	Diploma.
" the best Bacon Ham,	2 00
" 2d " "	1 00
" 3d " "	Diploma.
" the best pair Asiatic Chickens,	2 50
" 2d " " "	Diploma.
" best pair native or com. "	1 00
" 2d " " "	Diploma.
" the best pair Ducks,	1 00
" 2d " "	Diploma.
" the best pair Turkeys,	2 00
" 2d " "	Diploma.
" the best pair Geese,	1 00

SAMPLES, &c.

For best sample Domestic Wheat Bread,	1 00
" best sample Country made Soap,	2 00
" 2d " " " "	Diploma.
" the best selection of Flowers,	2 50
" " " 3 dozen Apples,	1 00
" 2d " 3 "	Diploma.
" the best 3 dozen Pears,	1 00
" 2d " 3 "	Diploma.
" the best 3 dozen Peaches,	1 00
" 2d " 3 "	Diploma.
" best jar Preserves, (home made.)	1 00
" " " Pickles, "	1 00
" " " Butter, "	1 00
" " sample Domestic Wine,	1 00

LADIES' EXHIBITS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

For the best Bed-quilt,	3 00
" 2d " "	2 00
" 3d " "	1 00
" 4th " "	Diploma.
" the " " Counterpane,	2 00
" 3d " "	1 00
" 3d " "	Diploma.
" the " specimen of Embroidery,	2 00
" 2d " "	1 00
" 3d " " "	Diploma.
" the " specimen Needle-work,	2 00
" 2d " "	1 00
" 3d " " "	Diploma.
" the " Domestic Cloth,	3 00
" 2d " "	2 00
" 3d " "	Diploma.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

" the best Home-made Plough,	2 25
" " Plough,	2 00
" " Home-made Ox Yoke,	1 00
" " set of Harness,	1 00
" " Bridle and Saddle,	1 00
" " lot Cooper's ware, home made,	1 00
" " Home-made Basket,	1 00
" " " Chairs, half dozen,	1 00

Any other articles exhibited, worthy of premiums, will be duly considered, and premiums awarded accordingly.

All articles for exhibition must be entered at the Fair Grounds by 12 o'clock, M., the day previous to the Fair.

The Executive Committee, in connection with the President, have appointed the following gentlemen on the different Committees of Award, viz:

Committee on Agricultural Products—Needham W. Herring, Wm. Faison, Wm. W. Farrior.

Committee on Horses and Cattle—W. D. Pearsall, Joel Loftin, A. Hicks, S. M. Grady.

Committee on Hogs, Bacon and Poultry—J. G. Branch, R. J. Pearsall, Wm. B. Middleton, R. D. Sloan.

Committee on Samples, &c.—Mrs. Alsa Southerland, J. A. Bryan, J. C. Wallace, Jas. D. Pearsall.

Committee on Ladies' Exhibits of Domestic Manufacture—Mrs. J. B. Hussey, James Dickson, J. B. Carr, J. Q. McGowan, W. J. Houston, J. D. Stanford.

Committee on Agricultural Implements, &c.—W. R. Ward, D. J. Middleton, J. D. Carroll, D. Mallard.

Resolved by the Society, That Messrs. Owen R. Kenan, Needham W. Herring, and James M. Sprunt, be a Committee to arrange for the exhibition at the next annual Fair; and that one of said Committee deliver the Annual Address before the Society, or, on declining to do so, shall procure a suitable speaker from among the members of said Society to perform said service.

JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Pres't.

I. B. KELLY, Cor. Sec'y.
S. M. GRADY, Rec. Sec'y.

THE "EMISSARIES OF THE POPE" DURING AN EPIDEMIC.—One of the fundamental obligations of know-nothingism is uncompromising opposition to Catholicism. Every know-nothing, before being admitted into full fellowship with the order, solemnly takes oath that he will not vote for a Roman Catholic nor appoint one of that religious denomination to any office which he may have in his gift. To show the class of people against whom this wretched spirit of proscription is invoked, we make room for the following notice, which appears in the Norfolk Argus of Tuesday last. The reader need not be told that the yellow fever is now prevailing in Norfolk to an extent to justify the alarm which at present exists in that city:

"WORTHY OF ALL PRAISE.—Several cases of the yellow fever having been announced, the Sisters of Charity connected with St. Patrick's Church, of this city, received a note yesterday from a physician informing them that their services, which had been offered to attend the sick, were desired. They replied with commendable promptness, and in terms expressive of a self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of suffering humanity, and stated their readiness to enter at once upon the work of love and mercy. They add that their force will probably be divided between Portsmouth and Norfolk, and, if needed, aid will immediately be procured at Emmitsburg, so that in case the fever should unfortunately spread in our city the public may not want for careful and experienced nurses to attend at the besides of the sick, the suffering and dying."

The angel offices of these Sisters are not confined to any sect or creed; and they will be found as ready to watch by the sick bed of their persecutors as to smooth the pollow of those who profess the same faith which they so beautifully illustrate by their heavenly practices.

For the Standard.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the cards of Maj. J. J. Thomas, and W. H. Joyner, Esq., as they appear below. These gentlemen were authors of letters, extracts of which appeared in Standard of August 1st. Maj. J. J. Thomas was author of the first; commencing—"Some ten or twelve days ago," &c; and W. H. Joyner, Esq., was author of the second; commencing—"A man by the name of Speed," &c. These letters were highly calculated to do me injury, as they made a false impression upon the public mind; and on that account, I have gotten cards from the authors, correcting such false impressions. In justice to Messrs. Thomas and Joyner, I will say, they assert they did not intentionally misrepresent me; and their letters were written in great haste and under excitement and were not intended for publication, they say. I have quoted below such portions of their letters, as their cards correct, which the public will see is nearly all of Maj. J. J. Thomas'. The following is from Maj. Thomas' letter, published in Standard, August 1st:

"Some ten or twelve days ago there was a report in circulation here, * * * that there was an attempt at insurrection in Moore county, started and headed by the Irish. * * * Not having heard any thing more of it, and believing if there had been any truth in it, it would have been published before this, I ceased to attach importance to it; but this morning a young man, Joseph Speed, of Granville, K. N. or Whig, came from Raleigh—jumped from the train almost out of breath, and gave the alarm—stated that the attempt *was* made on Saturday night last."

Maj. Thomas' card below corrects all the above from his former letter:

FRANKLINTON, Aug. 8, 1855.

W. W. HOLDEN, ESQ:

Sir:—Mr. Joseph H. Speed has called my attention to a portion of my letter in the Standard of August 1st, wherein he takes exceptions to the manner in which Mr. Miller's name is used, to wit:—"Speed further stated, whose informant is H. W. Miller, Esq., that the K. N's intended to make political capital out of it." The idea I intended to convey by the use of Mr. Miller's name was, that he was the person whom Mr. Speed heard *speak* of the rumor, and *not that he [Mr. Miller] informed Mr. Speed that the K. N's. intended to make political capital out of it.* The letter I addressed you, was written under excitement, and in great haste, and I am glad of an opportunity to correct any erroneous impression my language may have conveyed, for I certainly did not intend to misrepresent or do injustice to any one.

Yours respectfully,
W. H. JOYNER.

I am happy to see that the above card places Mr. Miller in an honest and true position before the public; for what was first published in Mr. Joyner's extract was calculated to do Mr. Miller great wrong. As Mr. Joyner has corrected *his* statement, I do not include him in what I shall now say below: *Any man tells a falsehood who shall represent me as saying that Mr. Miller ever said, or ever even insinuated that he or the American party intended to make political capital of that report.*

JOSEPH H. SPEED.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—We hear, after all the grandiloquent professions and promises of the Know-Nothings, who, through frauds, &c., some months ago, obtained possession of the Washington Monument and its affairs, they have managed to gather into its treasury up to this time the enormous amount of some $700, while the salaries they have agreed to pay to officers who have nothing to do (owing to their apparent utter failure to obtain the confidence, and, through that, the money, of their followers;) have amounted to something more than the whole sum they have gathered! Not a stroke of work toward the prosecution of the erection of the testimonials has been done, that may be perceived—certainly not a stone stands on the shaft that was not there before they took forcible possession! The season has so far advanced as to render it certain that it is an entire season lost so far as that enterprise is concerned. It will be remembered that those who now hold possession of the work boasted that they were going to send it up to the heavens "with a jerk." As far as can be perceived, their "jerk" in connection with the work bids fair only to be sufficiently effective to extract from the pockets of their friends money enough to support a number of Wasnington Know-Nothings in utter idleness, who, though incapable for the most part of earning an honest living in competition with their fellow-citizens at large have been promised to be "provided for" by the Know-Nothing managers around us, for services rendered in our municipal politics.

According to a recent publication of those fraudulently in control of the affairs of the monument, Mr. John Wilson, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, and now President of the Second Ward Know-Nothing lodge of this city, has been made their general agent. They are to give him a salary of $2,000 per annum, and have prefixed "HON." before his name, we presume, by way of adding to the importance of his office.

It is very clear from the way in which the affairs of the monument are now being conducted that all the money paid towards its completion, while under its present control, will never raise it a foot higher, while there are office-seeking Know-Nothings in Washington to be pensioned, or money required to be expended for Know-Nthing party purposes.—*Washington Star.*

A U. S. SENATOR AN EDITOR AGAIN.—Ex-Senator Borland of Arkansas, having voluntarily retired from a high office under the present Administration, has returned to his former profession—that of journalism. He is now the senior editor of The Little Rock Gazette and Democrat, one of the ablest papers in the Southwest. We beg to welcome him right cordially back to the press-gang. His salutatory is one of the most appropriate things of the kind we have ever seen. In it he displays a just and full appreciation of the responsibility and dignity of the position he has re-assumed. "There is no more honorable calling followed, no honester bread eaten, than that of the man who without one thought of the pleasure or displeasure of living man, undeterred by apprehension, and unallured by greed or ambition, in all truth and conscience, devotes his mind to the discussion of public affairs, in the columns of the leading journals,"—is the language he adopts, and which every one must approve and admire. Success to him.

[Memphis Eagle and Enquirer.

CROPS IN MAINE.—A letter from Bangor says:—"We have had excellent weather for securing the hay crop, and the greater part of it has been housed in the best order. We shall have no lean, starved cattle next spring, like those of the last. Corn is not yet very forward, but this and all other crops promise abundantly.

CARD OF W. L. HILLIARD, ESQ.

Editor of the Asheville News:

SIR—I do not propose asking the use of your columns for the prosecution of a personal dispute. I was willing, so far as I was concerned, that the unfortunate quarrel to which this letter alludes, should cease to agitate the public mind.

A published statement concerning it by M. Hyman, in the last Spectator, renders it necessary for me, in justice to myself, to publish this explanation; and as he has appeared himself over his own name, I pursue the same course.

I shall not remark on the body of Mr. Hyman's statement. I think, however, it does not go sufficiently into details, in some portions, to place me in a just light before the public—especially with reference to the circumstances alluded to in the "memorandum" delivered on the field by my friend to his, in which was intimated the reasons why, as I thought, I could not "with [illegible] demand another fire. As this memorandum [illegible], designed as a full statement of all the occurrences to which it referred, and as without these occurrences its spirit cannot be properly understood by the public, I here set them forth.

Immediately after the exchange of shots, Mr. Hyman's "friends" very emphatically, and corroborated by Mr. H. himself, in more moderate tones, exclaimed that "the terms of meeting" (previously agreed on by both parties) "were violated," "that Dr. Hilliard had commenced to raise his rifle before the word fire." I admitted that I had slightly raised the breech of my piece, and explained that it was accidental. In answer to the inquiries of my "second," the "second" of my opponent replied that they "made no imputation as to intentions, but *the fact was so*," that "the terms were violated." This assertion was reiterated in that and subsequent conferences. Mr. Hyman's second saying at various times that by the terms agreed on between the parties he would have had a right to shoot me down, and made use of the expression in a conference with my second that for "Mr. Hyman to stand to be shot at again by Dr. Hilliard, would be like being fired on by a dead man! as by the 'Terms' Dr. H. had no right to be then alive." Being thus met with this complaint, it will be seen how I could not, without a waiver on their part of the breach complained of "with propriety" demand another fire. As no such waiver was offered I considered and still consider that I could not go further, and therefore directed my friends to give my reasons for my course as set forth in the momorandum, and say in the language of that note, then given and accepted: "Dr. Hilliard conceives that he (Dr. H.) cannot, *under the circumstances*, with propriety demand another fire, and therefore, he professes himself satisfied."

I will here further remark that it was admitted on the part of my opponent that I only "slightly raised my piece" at the time referred to, and by his friends to my second afterwards, that immediately after I commenced, and did put it down so far as I had time, and by both "friends" of my opponent that they were convinced the action was unintentional on my part.

As to the offer of reconciliation, I have only to say that it was suggested by Dr. Hardy, my surgeon, as being usual on such occasions; but without my knowledge of the fact until it had been made to the opposite party, and which while respecting the Doctor's good intentions, I much regretted had ever been made, as I did not, or could not, have consented to any such course. One word more as to the "correspondence" which Mr. Hyman assumes gave the "offence" to "Dr. Hilliard;" (viz) that concerning the "L." article in the "Spectator" of July 7th. Mr. Hyman is mistaken in his idea that I made this the principal cause of offence, to say nothing of precedent assaults. If he will refer to the paper of that date, he will find that it contains other language under its "editorial" head, quite sufficient as matter of offence for all ordinary purposes. I shall not here dispute with Mr. Hyman as to whose was the fault of this rencounter. The public, who have witnessed the assaults on me, and my manner of reply, will, I confidently trust, do justice to all parties. I have made this exposition in justice, as I consider, to myself. Having done so, and regretting the necessity which has forced me to the course I have found myself impelled to pursue in this affair, I now take my leave of the subject, which only the urgency of self-defence has induced me to resume.

W. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, July 23, 1855.

THE LOUISVILLE BUTCHERIES.—TESTIMONY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.—The following letter from Louisville, says the Washington Union, received by one of our most distinguished citizens, has been handed to us for publication. The statements of the writer are entitled to the fullest confidence of our readers:

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13, 1855.

DEAR SIR: The most infamous conduct that ever disgraced any party or any city was perpetrated here last Monday by the know-nothings. Early in the morning they commenced their hellish work and kept it up all day long. Hundreds of infuriated devils were parading the streets, armed with clubs and other weapons, and absolute terrorism reigned at the polls in every ward and throughout the streets of the city.

From an early hour unoffending and unresisting men, Irish and Germans, were assaulted by the mob, terribly beaten, by fifty or a hundred on one, with clubs and stones, and, in some instances, almost till life was extinct.

They had taken the polls by assembling there in the night, and by the time their vote was exhasted, about 11 o'clock, they had beaten so many, and had so completely established the reign of terror, that no foreigner could be got near the voting places. Some of the Irish, at length, goaded to desperation sought late in the afternoon to revenge themselves on their persecutors, who had followed them to their homes, and acted without discretion, firing from their houses, &c., &c. The cry was at once sent through town that "Americans were being slain by foreigners," and then their hellish work began in earnest. Murder was the order of the day, and it was carried with fire and faggot till the heart sickens at the recital. Houses were burnt, and men, women, and children were roasted in the flames, or shot as they fled shrinking from the flames and burning mass. The whole truth will never be known or believed. The police were either actively engaged with the mob or passively gazing on the scene. No, their is one thing they did; they arrested and caaried to prison the Irish and Dutch, after the mob had beaten them. Not one of the mob was arrested. We would be better without any police, from the mayor down, for they all sympathized with the doings of the mob, and many of them were active participants. Yours, &c., ***.

P. S.—The election is over, and, with a vengeance, will be remembered for years to come. I suppose we have lost some five hundred of our citizens. They are gone to Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and different parts of the country. Property has fallen 33 per cent.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

LOUISVILLE, AUG. 10.

I am credibly informed that over 800 Irish and German laborers and tradesmen left this city during the two days after the riot, to make Cincinnati their permanent abode. An auctioneer postpones other sales previously advertised to make room for a large accumulation of second-hand furniture which must be promptly sold under the banner. These are straws to be set down to the debt of know nothingism.

I have taken some pains to get accurate information as to the origin of the riots, and think there is no doubt of the "American" party having struck the first blow. They charge upon the Irish the preparation of fire-arms, and in the language of the Louisville Journal, the "pouring of a promiscuous and murderous fire from their dwelling house upon the passers-by." But this murderous fire seems to have rebounded harmlessly from the rhinoceros hides of the know nothings. Two only are said to have been killed, while twenty foreigners, more or less, were murdered by revolvers, clubs, pitchforks, hanging and burning! One of those two was shot by an unknown hand whilst aiming a second blow at an unarmed Irishman whom he had already knocked down. And this "American citizen" had served out two terms in the penitentiary! The facts go to prove that the armed preparation and provocation was with the know nothings. They, and not the foreigners, had the clubs, the revolvers, the pitchforks, and they did the hanging, the shooting and the burning. There was no fighting. It was an "American" *coup d'eat.*

HON. A. V. BROWN ON KNOW NOTHINGISM.

We subjoin an extract from a letter recently written by ex-Governor A. V. Brown, of Tennessee, on KNOW NOTHINGISM, to which we invite particular attention. He dissects the monster with a keen and a merciless pen; pointed with truth,

It is certain, too, that the oaths administered are all illegal, and that both they who administer them, and they who receive them, make themselves liable to indictment under the laws of the country.

Look at that oath which says, "You do solemnly swear that you will support in all political matters, for all political offices, members of this order in preference to other persons; you do also promise and swear, that this and all other obligations which you have previously taken in this order shall *ever be kept* through life sacred and inviolate." Mark how that wicked man who devised this horrid oath has worded it! No matter how worthless the candidate nominated *in* the order may be, you *must* support him. If he be a Benedict Arnold *in* the order, you must vote for him, even against a George Washington *out* of the order—you must do so, too, through your whole life! No matter how corrupt and tyrannical this order may become in after times, still you *must* hold on to it in its corruption! Now, what is all this but a conspiracy *against the freedom of election*, and, therefore, indictable and punishable by law?

This new order now says, every day, that it took its rise out of the corruption of the two old political parties. Why, then, may *it* not become corrupt itself? and when it becomes so, why should it swear its followers to stick to it even in its corruption? Gov. Neill S. Brown, who is rendering himself most conspicuous in founding this new party, said himself, in one of his speeches, "that he has no confidence, for one, in the perpetual purity and success of any party, however it may be organized." Well, then, if this Know-nothing party is to be pure only *for a time*, why brace it up, by oaths, that shall *ever be kept* through life sacred and inviolate? No good man can fail to see, that *perpetual power* was the object; and *a perpetual oath* was the means of securing it.

Perpetual power! over what? Another of these horrid oaths informs us, as it has been often published and not denied, "you do solemnly swear that you will, in all things, political or social, so far as this order is concerned, comply with the will of a majority, though it may conflict with your personal preferences." What unbounded power over every thing political, and every thing *social!* Under this power it can pull down any merchant or business man that it does not like. It can pull down any mechanic or laboring man it chooses. On any night, when the town or neighborhood council shall meet, they can doom to destruction every man of any profession or calling which a majority, even of one, may not like. All this can it do with perfect safety to its members. They are all sworn to *secrecy.*—They will not testify in court or out of court, any thing against themselves or one another. The judge is a member, and sworn to comply with the will of a majority. The jury, who may have to try any suit, which may be brought to recover damages, for loss of property or character, are all members, and leagued and sworn to carry out the unholy work of destruction. Now, what is this oath but an outrage on all law, human and divine—an outrage against all the precepts and principles of true religion? and what man had not better live at Constantinople among the Turks, or among the roving Tartars of the desert, than to live in constant dread under the power and control of such a secret and midnight order?

The truth is that no man can tell the extent of the wickedness and danger of this new and strange organization. Originally it was never intended that any one not of the order should look into this charnel house, filled with "dead men's bones"—but disclosure after disclosure, made by men that the public could not doubt, has compelled the order to lift up the veil, or rather *one little corner* of it, and manifest, here and there only, a few of the huge enormities that lie concealed in its dark bosom.

EFFECTS OF ABOLITIONISM.—The editor of the New York Evening Mirror writing from Saratoga, says:

The character of the company is somewhat changed. The South are not represented. We miss the beautiful and brilliant flowers of that

"Warmer clime that lies,
In ten degrees of the more effulgent skies."

The roses of Florida, the magnolias of Alabama, are not here. The sunny-eyed daughter of Carolina, graceful as the palms that shade her native plains; the stately Kentuckian, as fair and as fresh as the streams that run laughing through her vales; the warm and frank-hearted Mississippian, as sweet and as exuberant as his own sugar cane—they are not here! And why?

The Northern abolitionists who steal the nurses, body servants and coachmen from Southern families, are cheating our hotels and merchants of Southern custom, and our watering place society of the beaux and belles who were wont to grace it. We learn that all the popular summer resorts South of Mason and Dixon's line, are full this season to overflowing. Such is the effect of fanaticism. We give the fact to-day; but have not space to comment upon the coming consequences of this practical non-intercourse system.

THE SCOTCH CALCULATING GIRL.—The Ayr Advertiser has an account of a recent public examination at Leith of the little girl whose wonderful powers of calculation have attracted so much notice. The gentleman in charge of the child allowed any one present to propose questions to her. Among the questions thus submitted were: How many times does a clock strike in the month of June? 4,680 was the prompt reply. In the year 1855? 56,940. in a lifetime of 75 years? 3,270,500. She was now asked the value of 313 yards of linen at 2s. 2½d. per yard, and in 35 seconds she gave the answer £44 os. 3½d. Being requested to show the *modus operandi*, she began aloud with 313 times ¾ make 939; the 4's in 939, 234 times and ¾ over; and so of all the other denominations. She was now asked to cube 795 and give quotient of that product, 502,-459,855, and the quotent, 26,445,256 11-19, were both correctly given. In the performance of this last heavy question her teacher begged to be allowed to give her the square upon the board to assist her memory. She did not avail herself of it.

A NEW MODE OF PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.—One day last week an indignation meeting was held at Newburyport, Mass., at which Mr. Chas. Cheny moved that "No castor oil be administered in the schools of Newburyport." Thereupon there were charges and denials made back and forth, the conclusion being that a mixture of mustard and castor oil had been forced down children's throats, violence being used, and the children sometimes thrown down and held, all to stop them from chewing gum. The lady who was charged with administering the oil was said to be kind and gentle. Rev. Mr. Pearson justified the use of castor oil. Mr. Hill stated that in his early days assafœtida and cayenne pepper were used.

Massachusetts is a *great* State.

NO SECTS IN HEAVEN.—The celebrated Whitfield, when preaching on one occasion from the balcony of the Courthouse, Philadelphia, cried out, lifting his eyes to heaven: "Father Abraham, who have you got in your bosom? Any Episcopalians?" "No!" "Any Presbyterians?" "No!" Baptists?" "No" Have you any Methodist there?" "No!" Have you any Independents or Seceders?" "No! no!" "Why, who have you then!" "We don't have these names here. All here are Christians, believers in Christ." "Oh is that the case? Then God help us all to forget party names, and to become Christians in deed and in truth!"

A Democrat the other day remarked, in speaking of the Know Nothings and their proscriptive principles, that "foreigners on coming to this country, take an oath to support the Coustitution, and Americans who join the Order, take an oath to oppose it." A truer remark could not well have been made, or one which better defines a Know Nothing.

Charleston Mercury.

THE FUSIONISTS.—John P. Hale, and Bell, of New Hampshire, and Wade, of Ohio, are up in Maine trying to fuse all the odds and ends of abolition in that state into the Republican party. Wade sneered at "the puny arm of the South," and Hale, as usual, performed his most amusing political gymnastics. B. F. Butler wrote a letter to the meeting giving 'aid and comfort' to the enemy.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, 1855.

To our Subscribers.

We have recently sent, by mail, accounts to about three hundred and fifty of our subscribers—the gross amount of which is a fraction over *four thousand dollars!* No one of these three hundred and fifty accounts, thus sent, is of later date than 1853; many of them are due from 1848 and 1850, and some of them from June, 1843, the time at which we took charge of this establishment. A considerable portion of our profits—if they should be realized—during that long period, *is as yet in unpaid accounts.*

We trust those indebted will do us the favor not to wait for a collector, but to mail directly to us, as we shall save thereby *one-fifth* of the amount. We have to pay the collector twenty cents out every dollar which he collects for us. Mail, at our risk, in the presence of the Postmaster, or have him register the letter as containing money. The cases in which money is lost when sent by mail, are very rare; and besides, when mailed as above directed, the loss, if any, will be ours.

We respectfully request all who are indebted, to send the money. It can make no material difference whether the precise amount is known to the subscriber, as a receipt will be promptly returned showing the time paid for.

Our subscribers are aware that we are not in the habit of troubling them with such appeals; but it is better both for them and for us, that prompt and regular payments should be kept up. Certainly, we do not desire to annoy any one—even such as have been reading the Standard for ten years without paying for it; but we must respectfully insist on keeping this brief notice under our Editorial head until we feel sure that all concerned have had an opportunity of reading it.

SIGNS OF DEGENERACY.

One of the signs of the degeneracy of the times, is the bidding and bargaining now going on among the Know Nothing leaders for the Presidency; and the fact that such persons as George Law, Kenneth Rayner, and Henry Wilson are spoken of for that great office.

George Law is a rich man, and has amassed his dollars partly by labor and partly by speculation. His information in political affairs is, to say the most for him, crude and superficial; and besides, he has done literally nothing, out of the walks of ordinary personal industry and successful speculation, to attract to himself the confidence and support of thirty-one sovereign States. There *are* men who have made their way from the workshop and from daily manual toil, to high political distinction, and who, if called to the Presidency, would acquit themselves well—and among them we may mention Stephen A. Douglas, the cabinet-maker, William Bigler, the printer, and Andrew Johnson, the tailor; but George Law is not of this stamp. Even if fitted otherwise for the office, the fact that his mind has played, and played only for the last thirty years within the circumference of a dollar, would of itself chill and destroy his pretensions in the public mind. The Presidency is not yet up for sale, to be bidden in by the highest man; nor have the people yet quite concluded to confer their chief honors on one who would be obscure and unknown, but for his speculations and his cash.

Kenneth Rayner made a good beginning in one respect, twenty years ago, when in the State Convention he uttered his fervid and eloquent appeal in favor of religious liberty. It was then that the great GASTON, a Catholic, wept at his words, and blessed him; but the cloud of promise, which glowed so brightly in the early morn, has "wandered on through the weary day, to gather in blackness and to end" unprofitably in storm and tempest.

In 1838 Mr. Rayner, leaving his State rights principles behind him, identified himself with the Federal party—a party which, strange to say, was then coming into power in this State by professions of exclusive devotion to Southern rights. We remember well an expression in Gov. Dudley's letter of acceptance in 1836—"that the spirit of abolitionism was overriding the land and cutting asunder the cords of the Confederacy." We remember also, that Mr. Stanly, Mr. Rayner, Col. Long, and others, took issue with Dr. Montgomery for having voted for the Atherton Resolutions, so called, which embodied in the main the true doctrine on the question of slavery; and that Mr. Rayner himself announced his willingness, we believe during his first term of service in the House, to "lay his bones to bleach," if needs be, in defence of Southern rights, "on the hills of South Carolina." Now how changed! In 1840 Mr. Rayner was an active Tippecanoe partizan; and was offered for sale, if we are not mistaken, under Gen. Harrison's celebrated law for "selling poor neighbor men and women," by no less a personage than his present Know Nothing confederate, Thomas Loring! This was unkind—it was personal; and our old friend, T. L., should not have done so. In 1844 Mr. Rayner supported Mr. Clay; and in 1845, as he has recently stated in a speech in Washington City, he abandoned public life on account of the corruptions which prevailed in politics! No doubt his Washington City hearers were edified to learn the *reason* why he left public life; but in 1846 we find him again on the boards, as a Commoner from the County of Hertford. It was at that session that, in disregard of all precedent, and in the face of justice and right, he brought forward his celebrated proposition to re-arrange the Congressional Districts; and he carried it, of course, through a Whig Assembly, thereby practically *legislating* such men as James C. Dobbin and David S. Reid out of their seats in Congress. In 1850, just ten years having elapsed, he no doubt calculates to be again in the Legislature from the same County—for the Raleigh Register, one of his organs, has long since, it is well known, taken the ground that the British practice of electing prominent public men to office for places in which they do not reside, is commendable and ought to be adopted; and if the Know Nothings should carry the next Legislature, *we may look for another re-arrangement of the Congressional Districts.* The Register has already given the cue—see that paper of August 8, 1855. In 1848 Mr. Rayner became exceedingly *no-partyish* and supported Gen. Taylor, though he gave up Mr. Clay with many tears; and in 1852 he talked among his friends against Gen. Scott, and at last voted for him, in the face of the fact that Gen. Scott was in favor of admitting to all the rights of citizenship, all foreigners who should serve *one* year in the army or navy! In 1848, also, in the Whig State Convention, he was mainly instrumental in defeating the nomination of Edward Stanly for Governor—a result to which many Whihs attribute, in no small degree, the present Democratic ascendency in the State. In 1852 he was a candidate for the United States' Senate, and was defeated, as is believed, by some of Mr. Stanly's friends, acting in concert with those of H. W. Miller, Esq., and for this Mr. Miller believed, in 1853, that Mr. Rayner said of him—though Mr. R. would not confess it—that he, Mr. M. "had hunted him with a personal malignity unparalleled," and threatened "that all such should receive at his hands therefor, due and appropriate punishment"! Mr. Miller then proceeded, in the columns of the Register, to describe Mr. Rayner's true character as a politician; which description we shall publish soon for the information of the people. In 1854 Mr. Rayner became again very *no-partyish*—saw great danger from the influx of foreigners and from the Roman Catholic Church—joined the Know Nothings—agitated for them—went to Philadelphia, and submitted to be lectured by Ford, an abolitionist—also offered, as a Southern man, to ignore the slavery question, and thus demand no protection for Southern rights at the hands of Northern men—returned by Baltimore and Washington and denounced the President as "a pimp" and "a wretch," and his Cabinet officers as "seven whipt slaves"—pursued the same violent, harsh, bigoted, and intolerant course in this State up to the election, when he was completely and gloriously voted down by an intelligent and virtuous people.

Mr. Rayner also voted, in the Convention of 1835, against granting to the people the right to elect their own Governor; and at the last session of the Legislature he voted against Free Suffrage.

Such is the gentleman who aspires to be President—to fill the seat once occupied by WASHINGTON and JACKSON. He announces no positive leading measures of administration—he exhibits no high qualities of statesmanship, and scarcely any elevation of thought; his position, if nominated, would be made known upon all his banners as that of PROSCRIPTION of the outcasts from other climes, and VENGEANCE against all Catholics! Have we got to that in this country? Is that a flag—PROSCRIPTION and VENGEANCE—to wave in triumph on American soil? Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Graham, Mr. Badger, and men of the like stamp, are to stand aside for Mr. Rayner!—the Presidency is to be conferred upon a brawling partizan, of second-rate abilities even among brawling partizans; and then we are to have no more partizanship, no more office-seeking, but the offices will seek the occupants—no more Catholics, like Gaston, and Taney, and Campbell in office—no more "foreigners" like Shields in the Senate; but the full round sun of an "intense American" paradise will dawn upon us all, and we shall be equally prepared to live or to die as "American" citizens, for we shall have "American liberty,"—never understood till now—and an "intense *American* religion"!

As for Henry Wilson, a few words will dispose of him. He is an abolitionist of the worst stamp, like Sumner, and Wade, and Giddings; and therefore a bad man. His election to the Presidency would be the signal for disunion and civil war.

But thanks to the Democracy of the United States, these signs of degeneracy are not calculated as yet to alarm us! A reaction is now going on in New Hampshire, Illinois, Connecticut, and other free States; and the future looms up with a better and a more cheering aspect. The salvation of the Union, now as aforetime—the rights of the South, the cause of true liberty, religious as well as civil, are all in the keeping of the great party of Jefferson and Jackson; and we think we can see, even now, the clearest indications of its success in 1856.

Perhaps no canvass in the country was more affected by mean charges and base lies than the late one in this Congressional District. It was said of the American candidate, that he went about in a carriage and horses with a driver, was opposed to people's voting who could not read and write, was an aristocrat, that he was against allowing any man to drink whiskey or rum, and would vote (if elected to Congress) to take away the poor man's privilege.

Raleigh Star.

The above contains news, to us. We heard of no such charges against Mr. Shepard. Such excuses for his overwhelming defeat, will not answer. Does it follow, because a man goes "about in a carriage and horses with a driver," that he is an aristocrat? Does the Editor of the Star—or the person who wrote the above—think so little as that comes to, of the popular intelligence? Why, the poorest man, almost, can muster up a dollar or two; and for that dollar or two he can ride in the grandest carriage ever built—the steam-carriage—to Franklinton, to Smithfield, or to Hillsborough.

Speaking of preventing people from voting who cannot read and write, we may as well refer to Mr. Shepard's brother Know Nothings of Connecticut, who have taken the first steps to alter the Constitution of that State with the very object in view referred to. The K. N.'s of Connecticut are determined, if they can effect it, to prevent any man in that State from voting who cannot read and write—though both in that State and in Massachusetts they permit free negroes to vote.

Probably it was this action of the Connecticut Know Nothings which gave rise to the charge against Mr. Shepard. We are free to confess, however, that we do not believe Mr. Shepard entertains any such views; nor do we believe he is in favor of "taking away the poor man's privilege" of drinking "whiskey or rum." We would respectfully suggest, however, to our extremely interesting cotemporary of the Star that the whiskey and rum should always be—when intended for K. N. palates—of *native* manufacture.

MODEL SUBSCRIBERS—FORSYTH.

William Flynt, Jr., Esq., Sheriff of Forsyth, when recently in the City settling his tax account with the Treasurer, paid us in advance for some eighteen subscribers in Forsythe, besides handing us several new subscribers. We take this occasion publicly to return our thanks to Mr. Flynt for his constant interest in behalf of the Standard; and also to offer our acknowledgements to the sterling Democracy of Forsyth for the warm and liberal support they have uniformly extended to us.

We have about seventy-five subscribers in Forsythe; and it is due to them to state that they are more prompt, and have paid further in advance than those of any other County in the State.

LETTER FROM DANIEL S. DICKINSON.—This gentleman, distinguished for his warm regard for the Southern people, and for his eloquent defence of their Constitutional rights, has written a letter to C. E. Dyer, Esq., Editor of the Floridian and Journal, in which he takes the most decided grounds against the Know Nothing organization. What will those Southern *Whig* Know Nothings say now, who have been declaring that Mr. Dickinson is the only Northern Democrat whom they would support for the Presidency?

☞ William Flynt, Jr., Esq., the excellent and faithful Sheriff of Forsyth, was the third Sheriff to settle his accounts with the Public Treasurer this year. Last year Mr. Flynt was three days in reaching Raleigh, but on this occasion he came by stage and by the Central Road—now finished as far as Haw River—in about one day.

SHERIFFS' SETTLEMENTS.—In our notice of the first Sheriffs to settle their accounts this year, we by some means put Mr. Miller and Mr. Sykes both from Union county. Mr.

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

We learn, from the Pennsylvanian of the 13th, that Col. Wheeler left Philadelphia on the 11th, having been there since the 18th July, endeavoring to reclaim his slaves. He had scarcely left the City when an abolitionist, named William Still, swore out a warrant against him for having, as is charged, violently attempted to deprive his slave woman, Jane, of her liberty!—and if the warrant could have been served, Col. Wheeler, a Minister of the United States to a Foreign country, would have been compelled either to have given bail or gone to jail, merely because he made an effort to prevent the abolitionists from tearing his property from him, and carrying the woman and the boys away against their own consent! The Pennsylvanian, a Democratic paper adds:

"Upon this affidavit, a warrant was issued, directed to the constable of the ward, authorizing the arrest of Mr. Wheeler. The constable being unwilling to serve the warrant, a willing instrument of the misguided amalgamationists was found in the person of Policeman Seed, a Know Nothing and Abolition officer of Robert T. Conrad, our Know Nothing and Abolition Mayor of Philadelphia. Why this warrant was not issued until it was generally known that Mr. Wheeler had left in the pursuit of his public duties, no one but some of the band of lawless fanatics, who infest and disgrace the city of Philadelphia, can tell.

For our part, we regret that the warrant had not come sooner, and we also regret that Mr. Wheeler has left the State, and perhaps the country. If he has not left, we trust he will permit himself to be arrested by these men, for we foresee much good is to result from such high-handed, illegal, and unwarrantable proceedings. We presume it was for this object that the money we have heard so much about, was subscribed along Market street, by several merchants who do a large business with the South. If so, there are responsible parties to look to, and in addition to the claim which will shortly, we understand, be brought before the Circuit Court of the U. States for the value of his slaves, and damages for outrage upon his person, Mr. Wheeler will have another action cognizable in the same Court, for conspiracy and malicious prosecution. This last resort of the negro mob to annoy an unoffending citizen, only shows the desperate lengths to which deluded monomaniacs will go to the accomplishment of their purposes."

These are, to a large extent, the fruits of Know Nothing rule in Philadelphia. It is notorious that when Col. Wheeler, on the 18th July, appealed to the Know Nothing police officers of Philadelphia to aid him in preventing the outrage, they refused to do so, replying that *they* were "no slave-catchers"; and it is notorious also, that the only efficient aid he received, was extended by United States' deputy Marshals, and by Judge Kane, of the United States Circuit Court. If his rights and his person had been left to Mayor Conrad and his officers for protection, no action would have been taken against Passmore Williamson and the free negroes who assaulted and robbed him; and he would have been himself either in prison, or bound under a heavy penalty to appear and answer to a charge of kidnapping.

Mayor Conrad, it will be remembered, is the individual who presided at the banquet in Philadelphia during the sitting of the Know Kothing National Convention. He is the man in whose presence, on that occasion, Ford, of Ohio, and a delegate from Massachusetts, talked abolitionism, and thereby insulted Southern men; and before whom also, at the same time, Mr. Rayner delivered his rhapsody about the Union.

And who is Judge Kane, who in his recent opinion delivered in this very case, enunciated the doctrine, at least in substance, that Southern slaveholders *have* the right, when travelling in the free States, to take their servants with them without molestation? Judge Kane is a NATIONAL Democrat, and in every sense of the word a true man. He was, we believe, an active and prominent member of the Democratic National Convention of 1844—widely known among Southern delegates, and respected for the soundness of his views on the slavery question; and he was appointed by President Polk to the Circuit Court Bench—a position in which he has added much to his reputation by his learning, his firmness, and his regard for the rights of all sections of the Union.

Far be it from us to intimate even that persons foreign born are sounder on questions involving the Constitutional rights of the South than natives of the country generally; but there are instances constantly occurring in which the fidelity in this respect of naturalized citizens is illustrated in impressive contrast with the action and non-action of natives born. These Philadelphia police officers, for example, are natives, for they are Know Nothings. We have yet to hear of such men risking their lives in support of the Constitution and laws; but we all know that Batchelder, the deputy United States' Marshal, who was killed by the abolition mob in Boston in the Burns case, was an Irishman. We know, also, that the three thousand New England clergymen who remonstrated with the United States' Senate against the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and who called down upon that body the vengeance of Almighty God, are Protestants and natives born; that Giddings, Seward, Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Sumner, Chase, Wade, Ford, and Wilson are natives; that Shields, John Mitchell, Hannegan, Meagher, and scores of others, all true to the Constitutional rights of the South, are naturalized citizens; and that the firmest friends which Judge Douglas has in Chicago, and who even offered to form a company to protect him against outrage in that City, are naturalized Irishmen. May God deliver the South from the cold-blooded *native* Yankee abolitionists!

☞ A piece of pasteboard, with all the colors painted upon it, will appear perfectly blank when whirled rapidly around; and the Know Nothing platform has been with such velocity that, like the pasteboard, it is a perfect blank—a nothing. In all the free States Know Nothingism and Abolitionism are synonymous terms, or rather the former has taken the place of the latter. In Massachusetts they admit protestant foreigners; in Kentucky they do not exclude a man who has been so forgetful of the rights of citizenship as to marry a Catholic wife; and in Louisiana they can take in the papist wretches themselves, one of whom they are now running for Governor! In North Carolina we believe the Philadelphia patch-work has been ratified by Mr. Brown, of Scotland, Mr. Allen, of post-mastership memory, and Mr. Rayner, renowned for his able defense of Roman Catholics in 1835. In Georgia this same platform is "a white horse of another color;" and so on through the catalogue of States, making it every thing to every body and nothing to nobody. The two planks of the "national platform" have been removed, and the whole concern has tumbled through the crack, heels-over-head, in one conglomerated mass of chaotic incongruities.

Latest from Norfolk and Portsmouth.—The Petersburg Express of Monday says the latest news from these two Cities is truly of a melancholy character. The general impression seemed to be, says the Express, that the fever is still on the increase in both places.

KNOW NOTHING ARROGANCE.

The Raleigh Star, in an article in its issue of the 16th, attempting to account for Mr. Shepard's defeat, says:

"Much of the respectable portion of the foreign population of the District voted for Shepard. Indeed the intelligence, wealth and character of the District, (comprising such men as George E. Badger, Willie P. Mangum, William A. Graham, men who have occupied the second office in the world and have been Senators and Cabinet ministers and others) *voted for Mr. Shepard.* Why, such names as these and others that could be mentioned, are worth a million of those who voted at Hawtree in Warren, or the "*Old Fields*" of Nash, or elsewhere."

Mark the language—"*the* intelligence, wealth and character of the District voted for Mr. Shepard."—Not *much* of the intelligence—not a *portion* of it, but "*the* intelligence, wealth and character of the District voted for Mr. Shepard."

We shall not discuss such a statement with the Star, nor with any one else. We pronounce it false, as it is insulting to the people of the District; and we have little doubt that the writer intended it for an insult. And we may add, that in all probability the writer is *not* the Editor of the Star.

Observe the contempt with which Mr. Shepard's organ speaks of the people who voted at Hawtree and the Old Fields. Mr. S. went to both places, and appealed to the people for their votes. Failing to obtain *even one vote*, at the precincts named, his organ, the Star, falls to abusing and insulting the honest and highminded citizens of Warren and Nash. Such a course on the part of Mr. Shepard's friends, with his implied sanction, is the best evidence yet furnished of his unfitness for office in a country like this, and of the correctness and propriety of the verdict rendered in his case by the people of the District.

Some one—not Mr. Branch, neither any one who is really a Democrat—very closely connected with the late canvass in this District, would do well to look up a school where *common sense* is taught, and go to it until there are unmistakable indications in his case of progress and improvement.

We take occasion to say, that in our opinion the character of the opposition to the Democracy in the late contest, was such as to entitle that opposition to no consideration and to no mercy at the hands of Democrats in its disgraceful downfall; but notwithstanding this, we are willing to let Mr. Shepard remain undisturbed on the shelf of departed politicians, and should not, in all probability, have referred to him again, but for the article in the Star of the 16th. In all former contests the Democrats have been met by *a party*—not a sworn, unscrupulous midnight *faction*—by a party, having well-defined principles and relying on appeals to the reason and judgment of the people. When that party—the Whig party—was defeated, as in the course of events it nearly always was, Democrats felt and expressed for it respect and sympathy; and were loth to remind its high-minded leaders of short-comings and improprieties in the campaign, or to exult over their discomfiture and blasted hopes. But the leaders and managers of this Know Nothing concern deserve neither forbearance, nor respect, nor quarter; and, so far as this press may have a voice in public affairs, they will get neither. We have no apologies to offer for our course in the late campaign—nothing to take back. We have been and are now actuated solely by a sense of public duty; and standing here, as one of the organs of the honest masses, and looking to the past and the future for instruction and guidance, we say to our Democratic friends—*Be as vigilant as ever—preserve and strengthen your organization—make ready for another contest, which will assuredly be forced upon you by these same Know Nothing leaders;* and being thus vigilant, thus strengthened, thus prepared, you will come out of the struggle with added majorities and augmented power.

THE YEAR OF PLENTY.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Journal, in giving an account of the crops in that region, has pretty accurately described the good prospects in this respect throughout the country generally. That paper says:

"Despite the ungrateful complaints against the weather and the gloomy predictions of damage to the wheat and oat crops which have abounded throughout this region, it is at length ascertained that the injury to the wheat is not worth computing, and the oats have not suffered at all except having fallen. The wheat is now all garnered, and the yield is found to be abundant beyond all recent example. Rye has turned out equally in yield, and a greater breadth of land has been sown in rye than formerly. The oat crop is heavy everywhere, but in many localities was 'laid' by beating storms and required the sickle. That crop is now nearly all out. The corn and potato crops are full of the highest promise."

The farmers in this region have been getting their wheat to market as rapidly as possible, in order to realize good prices, as it is certain the article must materially decline. Indeed, it has already gone down in Petersburg and Norfolk, from $2 25 to $1 80 per bushel.

We have had rains here almost every other day, since the 4th of July. The corn crops are represented to be the best ever known; and the cotton promises well, though less rain would have been better for it.

THE CINCINNATI TIMES—MARK IT!

Our readers well remember that we recently exposed the game which this two-faced journal played in the Virginia elections. We showed, from the South Side Democrat, that it printed two editions, one for the slaveholders of the South, and another for the abolitionists of the North!—and we observe it has been pursuing the same course in Kentucky. The Bardstown Gazette says:

"This paper, intended exclusively for *Kentucky circulation* we have had in our possession some days, and we have now succeeded in getting hold of one of its issues, for Ohio and Northern circulation, of the SAME DATE AND NUMBER—and the papers are as different as if emanating from different offices and edited by different men. The Northern number has nothing about the fifth district in it—no article appealing to the 'Citizens of Kentucky'—and nothing favoring the South or Southern institutions. It speaks with pleasure of Chase's election being secure—gives anti-slavery platforms—pats the abolitionists familiarly on the back, and openly avows that 'SAM IS A FREESOILER IN OHIO.' The other number is made of quite different materials—goes against negrostealing and under-ground rail roads—and hurrahs for Charley Wintersmith. Both papers are numbered 'Volume XII., No. 52,' and dated 'Thursday, July 19, 1855.' They are both in our possession, and can be seen by any and every one."

This paper—the Times—is patronized by K. N.'s in this State. Of course it sends here its pro-slavery or Southern issues.

This is *one* of the tricks of Know Nothingism.

The Know Nothing Council in this City having a great deal of business on hand, we suggest the propriety of its meeting every night until the "reprimand" list (which is very lengthy) is disposed of. We wonder how a *white* man feels when he is called upon to give an account of how he voted, why he did not vote, &c.; and then to stand and take a scolding if he disobeyed orders.

We learn that Mr. Branch is very much tickled with the idea of having defeated Mr. Shepard, though he (Branch) has not quite 2,600, after having *started* with a *majority* of about 3,000, as the vote shows in the election of Scott and Pierce. Now Mr. Branch (who is quite a respectable man) may well be tickled at his election, for indeed it was honor enough for him to *run* against such a man as Shepard whether successfully or not. *Raleigh Star.*

The above may be written down as the coolest specimen of impudence on record.

The writer in the Star goes back to the Presidential election in 1852 for consolation. Why not adopt the vote of last year, in comparing losses and gains? The newspapers of both parties have done so. It is the latest, as it is the best test of strength. In 1854 the election was a general one, and all the voters were out. Thus compared, Mr. Branch runs only three hundred votes behind Gov. Bragg, while Mr. Shepard runs within a fraction of four hundred behind Gen. Dockery. In Wake, where Mr. Shepard has been a resident for upwards of twenty years, he runs sixty votes *behind* Gen. Dockery; while Mr. Branch, who has resided here but six or seven years, runs thirty-two votes *ahead* of Gov. Bragg. Mr. Shepard is well aware of one of the causes which threw Mr. Branch behind Gov. Bragg in Nash; but we will state it here, for the benefit of *the special friends of internal improvement in this and other Counties, who voted for Mr. Shepard:* It was the denunciations heaped by Mr. Shepard on internal improvements, and on the revenue bill—Mr. Branch all the while avowing himself an internal improvement man. These special friends of internal improvement will take the other side, the first opportunity that offers; and, for effect, will lustily declare that they will support no man who is against improvements or the revenue bill; or, it may be, that they will form a nucleus in this quarter for an anti-internal improvement party. Who can tell what they will not do to obtain power? These are the same persons—these *special friends* of improvement—who reviled Mr. Shepard in 1842, and attempted to crush him personally and politically, and would have done so but for the lion-hearted Democracy who defended and sustained him with serried ranks, because he assailed and exposed the abuses of the Bank of the State of North Carolina;—the same persons who urged Gen. Saunders to run for the Legislature as an internal improvement man, and then deserted him in the hope of a party triumph.

Of course we shall never cease to thank the Star for the admission that Mr. Branch "is quite a respectable man." This liberality—this good nature—this far-reaching, deep-running, and outswelling magnanimity on the part of the Star, is, we beg to assure it, very considerably appreciated. After this, we shall think better of the Editor as a human being; and if ever the time should arrive when our influence can be of any advantage to him "down below," we will speak a good word for him to the head-devil, and entreat him, if he cannot risk so precious a subject among the Catholics in purgatory, to at least give him a cool place by himself, out of the way of the falling cinders and hot rocks.

But then "it was honor enough for Mr. Branch to run against such a man as Shepard, whether successfully or not."!! Why, it was no race at all. The question with Mr. Branch's friends was not, whether Mr. S. would be beaten, but *how far*, in mercy, he ought to be beaten. That was it. Comparisons are not always pleasant, but then the Star has made them for Mr. Shepard, and must take the consequences. We now say that, in point of ability, consistency, straightforwardness, generosity, and *political honesty*, Mr. Branch has greatly the advantage of Mr. Shepard. We say further, that in our opinion, Mr. Shepard adopted Know Nothing sentiments, and sought and received the Know Nothing nomination, simply with the view of obtaining a seat in Congress. We do not believe he was sincere in advocating these sentiments in the canvass. But no man can say that Mr. Branch ever abandoned the Democracy, and turned against his old and tried friends, for the purpose of obtaining office; no man can say that he ever attempted to deceive the people or mislead them, to advance his own selfish ends; no man can say that he ever sought any nomination for any office; and certainly, no one can say that he ever electioneered for a nomination for Congress at the hands of the Democrats, and, failing to get it, turned round and accepted one at the hands of the Know Nothings. "Honor enough to *run* against such a man as Shepard"! Why, how Mr. Shepard has grown since he left the Democrats! What an Ajax, looming up in these modern times! Better, according to this, that Mr. Branch had been defeated—for

"Losing, he wins, because his name will be
Ennobled by defeat who durst contend with ME."

☞ Meetings for the relief of the sufferers in Portsmouth and Norfolk by yellow fever, have been held in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Handsome sums were raised and forwarded. Mr. Myer Myers, of Norfolk, who was present at the Baltimore meeting, gave the following account of the sickness and distress prevailing:

"Mr. Myers in a few remarks gave the meeting a very faithful idea of the distress which prevailed in both places. Business was entirely suspended and an indescribable panic prevailed. The stores were closed, streets silent, and nearly all who could had deserted both places. The fever was raging to an alarming extent in Portsmouth—spreading over the entire city. No accurate calculation could be made of its ravages. Those who were sick suffered not only from want of attendance, but the comforts and necessaries of life could not be procured for them, whilst persons in health, were actually starving, not being able to provide food. Both cities were completely shut out from the world. Communication, or intercourse could be had with no part of the surrounding country. Nearly or quite ten thousand souls had gone off—every possible means of conveyance was availed of—a leading object seemed to be to get away, and great difficulty was experienced in landing.

The shores of the river and Chesapeake Bay were lined with human beings of all ages, sexes and colors. At many places they were refused permission to land. No pen or language could give anything like an approachable idea of the panic which, in the speaker's opinion, was carried to an unnecessary degree. Those in health were really suffering more than the sick, for want of food. They had money enough for present purposes, but nothing to eat. Stores, warehouses and other places containing provisions had been deserted. He suggested, therefore, that immediate aid be rendered by sending down flour, meat, sugar, and other articles from Baltimore."

☞ The following is an extract from a letter written by a heretofore prominent Whig of Randolph county. There are thousands like him, and we only regret there are not tens of thousands:

"Messrs. Editors: I enclose you $2 for the Weekly Standard, which I wish you to send to me immediately. My dislike of the Know Nothing organization is such that I have found it necessary to discontinue the papers heretofore read by me; and I have no hesitation in saying that I infinitely prefer acting with the Democratic party to countenancing in any degree the Know Nothings."

☞ We invite attention to the Card of "The Young Ladies Academy of the Visitation," in today's paper of which we have received a Prospectus.

VOTE OF THE STATE.

We give below the official vote of the State, at the late election, with the exception of that in the Third District, which has not yet come to hand.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	1854. Bragg, Dem.	1854. Dockery, Whig.	1855. Shaw, Dem.	1855. Paine, K. N.
Currituck,	544	158	556	185
Camden,	125	461	88	533
Pasquotank,	331	496	274	540
Perquimons,	343	334	255	354
Gates,	422	351	434	337
Chowan,	283	245	258	250
Hertford,	237	306	255	400
Northampton,	641	490	653	442
Halifax,	584	551	599	578
Martin,	696	299	726	336
Bertie,	410	490	435	534
Washington,	245	288	235	380
Tyrrell,	109	275	114	359
	4970	4844	4882	5228
				4882
Paine's maj., official,				346

SECOND DISTRICT.

			Ruffin, Dem.	Latham, K. N.
Hyde,	303	397	295	460
Beaufort,	572	901	557	742
Pitt,	725	708	728	385
Craven,	638	599	591	309
Jones,	230	229	223	177
Lenoir,	894	274	447	289
Wayne,	1145	304	1101	243
Greene,	358	351	361	165
Edgecombe,	1404	155	1882	188
Onslow,	596	288	607	112
Carteret,	399	403	458	394
	6764	4559	6789	3464
			3464	
Ruffin's maj., official,			3275	

THIRD DISTRICT.

			Winslow, Dem.	Reid, K. N.
New Hanover,	1109	424	1076	623
Brunswick,	435	416	000	maj. 120.
Columbus,	512	304	392	174
Bladen,	620	426	000	maj. 124
Sampson,	860	599	859	597
Cumberland,	1473	904	1259	1051
Robeson,	782	679	maj. 69	000
Duplin,	1061	225	" 550	48 000
Richmond,	113	708	000	" 390
	6965	4685	*4205	3088
			3088	
Winslow's maj.			1122	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

			Branch, Dem.	Shepard, K. N.
Wake,	1541	1167	1573	1107
Franklin,	713	339	736	355
Warren,	754	163	777	111
Granville,	1078	995	982	913
Orange,	963	1080	797	932
Nash,	1116	95	943	92
Johnston,	936	744	986	713
	7100	4588	6794	4223
			4223	
Branch's maj., official,			2571	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

			Kerr, Whig.	Reade, K. N.
Person,	601	331	427	465
Caswell,	1007	220	1020	202
Alamance,	696	597	684	684
Chatham,	1017	1137	555	1196
Randolph,	403	1378	304	1398
Guilford,	528	1615	344	1904
Moore,	605	752	309	707
Montgomery,	145	741	163	555
	5002	6771	3756	7061
				3756
Reade's maj., official,				3305

SIXTH DISTRICT.

			Scales, Dem.	Purvear, K. N.
Stokes,	636	437	756	471
Forsythe,	897	802	877	856
Rockingham,	1036	317	1204	470
Davidson,	679	1292	540	1009
Davie,	364	610	297	495
Yadkin,	650	758	569	881
Surry,	797	464	785	505
Iredell,	392	1256	284	1081
Alexander,	285	441	254	250
Ashe,	550	671	584	548
	6236	7048	6150	6516
				6150
Puryear's maj. official,				366

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

			Craige, Dem.	Stowe, K. N.
Catawba,	739	310	894	91
Gaston,	808	188	795	211
Lincoln,	573	296	626	200
Mecklenburg,	1023	652	1075	759
Rowan,	932	976	957	584
Cabarrus,	425	642	389	686
Union,	729	472	770	250
Anson,	255	902	240	687
Stanly,	95	874	106	620
Cleaveland,	978	336	893	116
	6557	5598	6745	4104
			4104	
Craige's maj., official,			2641	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

			Clingman, Dem.	Carmichael, K. N.
Wilkes,	325	1261	586	1142
Watauga,	157	428	284	384
Caldwell,	219	620	519	318
Burke,	333	651	511	387
Rutherford,	621	1019	1214	621
McDowell,	217	674	497	421
Henderson,	243	687	650	700
Buncombe,	562	775	841	874
Yancey,	639	349	657	168
Haywood,	345	350	415	341
Macon,	229	390	352	350
Cherokee,	427	684	588	532
Jackson,	366	255	458	129
Madison,	428	311	557	267
	5111	8554	8079	6584
			6584	
Clingman's maj. official,			1495	

Note.—The last Legislature made three new counties, Harnett, Wilson and Polk, but as they vote with the counties from which they were taken, respectively, we have not deemed it necessary to insert them in the above table.

Election News.—In Alabama, Winston, Democrat, is elected by an imposing majority, which is set down by the Montgomery Advertiser at 10,000. The members of Congress elected are as follows:

District 1st—Perry Walker, (K. N.)
" 2d—Eli Shorter, (Dem.)
" 3d—Sampson W. Harris, (Dem.)
" 4th—(in doubt) Wm. R. Smith, (K. N.)
" 5th—George S. Houston, (Dem.)
" 6th—W. R. W. Cobb, (Dem.)
" 7th—James F. Dowdell, (Dem.)

Election Returns.—The papers and letters received since our last issue contain no additional intelligence, or intelligence at variance with the last returns laid before our readers. The election of Savage over Cullom, in the fourth district of Tennessee, is fully confirmed. The New York Tribune shows its know-nothing affiliations by groaning grievously over the defeat of the latter gentleman. *Union.*

[From the Petersburg Express.]

Yellow Fever at Portsmouth and Norfolk.

From Norfolk.—We were unable to see any letters from Norfolk last evening, and cannot say whether or not the Fever is on the increase in that city.

The following deaths are reported through the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending, Thursday, August 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M.:—Wm. G. Baton, aged 40 years, from Portsmouth; Wm. Hudgen, aged 52, residence No. 88, Main st. George Billups, aged 19, Cumberland st.—occupation in the infected district; Columbus Rhea, No. 24, Rhea's Lane; Dr. Richard W. Sylvester, aged 54, residence Granby street; Mr. Creiston, No. 87, West Maine street; Capt. James E. Henderson, No. 28, Cumberland st.—occupation in the infected district; Mrs. Curtain, aged 67, residence North Church st.; Caroline Phillips, aged 23, Rhea's Lane. Total 9.

Agreeably to our suggestion, says the Beacon of Friday, the Board met the day previous at the office of Howard Association, and by comparing their report with the records of the Association, arrived at the above correct report.

"A resolution was passed by the Board, that a resident Physician should be appointed to attend the Hospital at Lambert's Point; that he have full and equal powers with the attending physicians, and shall co-operate with the attending physicians, and during their absence, exercise proper police authority in all cases where it may be proper to interfere: and that the emoluments of the resident physician shall be the same as the attending physicians, and that Dr. Wm. M. Wilson be appointed the resident physician, and be informed of his appointment by the Secretary.

It was ordered that the practice of ringing (except for fire) or tolling the fire bells, be suspended during the pending sickness.

Death of Dr. Sylvester.—The death of this estimable citizen and eminent physician, is thus recorded in the *Herald:*

"It is our melancholy duty to record the death of Dr. R. W. Sylvester, one of our most eminent physicians, and a member of the newly appointed Board of Health. He expired at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, after an illness of six days of the Fever, aged 54 years.

"Dr. S. was formerly a resident of Norfolk county, but has resided in this city for many years past. He was one of the best men in every relation of life, and is a great loss not only to his family, but to our community."

Arrival of Miss Andrews.—Miss Annie M. Andrews, of Syracuse, New York, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday morning, and tendered her services to His Honor Mayor Woodis, as a nurse in the Hospital:—Miss Annie is said to be a very handsome young lady, whose philanthropic spirit has prompted her to this noble sacrifice of self. His Honor promptly accepted her services, and as promptly escorted her down to Julappi, where she was duly installed.

Miss A. made a handsome contribution to the funds of the Howard Association.

Three Sisters of Charity from Baltimore, arrived also on Thursday morning.

The Union Steamship Company, of Philadelphia, have sent to the Howard Association, the handsome sum of $600.

The following notice appears in the Beacon of Friday morning:

"The public will be gratified to know that the steamer Princess Anne will connect with the steamer Louisiana, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for the purpose of bringing her freight and passengers up to this city. We may now be sure of receiving a regular supply of all necessary stores and provisions."

The death of Dr. Lightfoot of Norfolk is announced, but he died of consumption.

No mention is made of the death of Samuel R. Borum, in the Norfolk papers, and we take it for granted that he is yet alive.

Since the above was written we have seen a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated yesterday, which states that the fever is increasing, and the deaths number from ten to twelve daily.

Mrs. John James is dead.

The family of Simon S. Stubbs, late Mayor, including himself, are down with the fever.

Dr. Manning is also reported sick.

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

The accounts from Portsmouth are of a truly melancholy nature. The deaths number some twelve per day, and the new cases yesterday, were between 25 and 30, notwithstanding at least four-fifths of the population have left the city.

A correspondent writes as follows:

"Our town presents a gloomy and sombre aspect. There is not a magistrate or constable here; the Council is without a quorum; and nearly all the town officers are gone. Two of the police officers are dead, and a third is now sick. The stores and banks are closed—the market is deserted—the private dwellings are tenantless, and all the hotels and boarding houses are shut up. All our citizens (except those who remain from a sense of duty,) who could raise means to get off have left. There were 12 deaths yesterday, and from 20 to 30 new cases of fever.

"The Angel of Death is hovering over us, and the few left, are falling like leaves in Autumn.

"In Norfolk, I learn the Fever is raging to a fearful extent. A daughter of Commander Samuel Barron's has died since last report."

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

The siege of Sebastopol—Both Sides Preparing for a Desperate Fight—Omer Pacha—Peace Negotiations—Affairs in England and France—Earthquake in Switzerland.

Halifax, August 15.—The America left at 5½ o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will arrive on Friday morning. The English files contain the following additional news:

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

July 21st.—General Simpson telegraphs: "Cholera has nearly disappeared. The Russians continue to hold their strong position on the Mackensie, and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the valley of Baidar. It is reported that they have also a force of artilery and infantry at Alucka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the valley of Baidar, resting the Sardinians on the left bank of the Souhai river, and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaya, while the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army."

The Times correspondent writes: "Stagnation seems to reign in the camp and trenches; even the heavy firing has died away, yet the approaches advance, and every day sees the allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which it will now require all the tenacity of the Russians to hold."

July 28th.—Gortschakoff telegraphs: "Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours, against the Flagstaff Bastion. We replied with vigor."

July 30.—Gortschakoff telegraphs: "There has been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance."

Correspondence from the camp says, "that Omar Pacha's visit to Constantinople was not, as asserted, to resign, but to consult with reference to accepting the command of the army in Asia."

Kameish and Balaklava were crowded with vessels recently arrived for the secret expedition.

The French Government has chartered seventy-nine small steamers for river navigation, each to convey 500 men. The boats belong to companies on the Rhone and Saone.

Great Britain.—The limited liabilities bill had been read in Parliament the third time and passed. Numerous estimates had been voted.

Major Reed's motion that no peace treaty should be concluded without the support of Parliament was ridiculed and thrown out.

The Turkish loan bill had been read first time.

A discussion, without result, had occurred respecting the recent gift of a good service pension to Lord Paget, over older officers.

The London Times had an editorial on Consul Rowercroft's arrest, and preaches in favor of preserving friendly relations with America.

The enquiry into the recent Hyde Park riots is terminated, and the commissioners have requested time to consider their report.

Strachan, the bankrupt banker, has been released on bail.

France.—The report of the Minister of Finance describes the new French loan as the most surprising financial operation ever effected in any country. The number of subscribers to the loan is three hundred and ten thousand. Offers were made for six times the amount asked for.

False Report—Appointment—Fire.

Washington, Aug. 17.—A statement which is going the rounds of Northern papers, that the President intends visiting Canada, is utterly without foundation; though it is probable that invitations have been extended to him.

Dr. Parker, late Missionary and Secretary of Legation, at China, accepts the appointment of commissioner to the Celestial Empire. He will soon return thither.

The War Department narrowly escaped destruction this afternoon. Several loose papers thrown carelessly in the attic ignited. The flames were suppressed before any material damage was done. The most intense alarm prevailed with the officials in that end.

South Carolina Know Nothing State Council.

Charleston, Aug. 16.—The Know Nothing State Council met here on Monday night, and abolished the Catholic test, allowing any native born citizen, who would renounce all allegiance, both civil and ecclesiastical to the church, to become members. It opposes any infringement upon the existing rights of naturalized citizens.

Dr. Stone, of New Orleans, one of the most eminent physicians of that city, arrived here by the Seaboard cars on Thursday and took lodging at the National Hotel. He visited yesterday, the U. S. Naval Hospital, and the City Hospital and saw many of the sick in Norfolk.

Dr. Stone expresses the opinion that the fever is not a general epidemic in Norfolk. He thinks that the patient should be covered with a sheet and thin blanket, and that the treatment should not be too active.

Dr. Thos. Peniston, a distinguished physician, also of New Orleans, arrived yesterday, and tendered his services to the Board of Health. He visited several cases in the city during the morning, and in the afternoon went down to the Hospital at Julappi. *Norfolk Beacon.*

Mr. Dobbin.—A correspondent of the Washington Union, writing from Red Sulphur Springs, Va., speaks of Hon. James C. Dobbin (who is sojourning at the Springs for the improvement of his health) as follows:

"I am glad to say that the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, looks fifty per cent. better than when he left Washington. His general health has been very much improved, but his throat occasionally gives him discomfort. The visitors at the springs and from the surrounding country will insist upon talking to him, and he, with his usual urbanity, indulges them too long at a time. His spirits are exuberant, and he is the very life of the company here. He will return about the 20th of August, and I believe in quite as good health as when he first entered upon the laborious duties of the Navy Department."

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

August 18, 1855.

The supply of BACON is very large, and prices lower.—The supply of CORN is equal to the demand—sales at 85 to 90 cents. We quote COTTON at 11¼ for manufacturing purposes. FLOUR scarce and wanted at $8 25, $8 50 and $8 75.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 34 cents. Raw do. improved in price, $1 25 to $2 25. *Car.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

August 18, 1855.

TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 290 bbls. and to-day of 290 do. at 2,65 for yellow dip, per bbl of 280 lbs. There is a good demand existing.

SPIRITS—Sales to-day of 250 casks at 30 cts per gal—being a decline of 1 ct since yesterday. The market appeared quiet at the time of closing inquiries, and we learn that buyers were offering only 38¾.

ROSIN—No transactions either yesterday or to-day.

TAR—There is none on market, and we have no transactions to report.

FLOUR—Sales yesterday of small lots Fayetteville, at $9,50 for super and $10 for family. *Her.*

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

Treasury Department, N. C.,
Aug. 20, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A.M., 21st of Sept., next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina:

$63,000, dated January 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$15,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$5,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years.
And $108,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.

Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.

They are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, Aug. 21, 1855. 78—td.

Fall Stock—1855.

KERR & MARBURY,

Importers of, and Dealers in, China Glass, Earthenware, &c.

Nos. 74 and 76, Sycamore St.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHIPS IRENE and John Rutledge, from Liverpool, 105 Crates and Hhds., of China and Earthenware, and from the Factories a large supply of Glass Ware and Domestic Goods—making our supply, as usual, very extensive and complete. They respectfully invite Merchants and others to an examination of their stock, as they are enabled and determined to sell upon as reasonable terms as any similar establishment in the Northern Cities.

Particular attention paid to packing goods for transportation.

August 21, 1855. 1088—w4w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY.—James Harper against Betsy Whitfield and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs of Dilly Jones, who are defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Standard, notifying the defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken *pro confesso* and he

PROSPECTUS OF
THE CAROLINA PENNANT.

The newspaper press of this City being devoted principally to the stale, unprofitable and flat subject of politics, the undersigned have thought it would not prove altogether unacceptable to the community to give them an opportunity of patronising an enterprise which has for its object the instruction and amusement of all classes, ages and sexes. With this purpose in view, we threw our PENNANT to the breeze, trusting that prosperous gales will soon waft it into the port of success.

Whilst we shall not advocate, Democratic, Whig or Know-Nothing measures, nor offer ourselves as the organ of any sect, faction or ism, we intend to speak independently and boldly on all subjects, our motto being "INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NOTHING." Wit, humor, fun and amusement of all kinds will be our special delight, but we shall expect at all times to be ready to doff our caps to the public with a view of contributing our share to their instruction. An able corps of writers of varied talents will be engaged to cater to the tastes of our readers, and no effort will be spared to make the PENNANT one of the prettiest, wittest, neatest, spiciest, most instructive, most entertaining and most desirable of all the publications of the State. We shall "know but the interests of our readers and the amusement of the public, we shall "see nothing" but what will entertain our readers, and we shall "hear nothing" but what will make our patrons our firmest and fastes friends.

Now, come all and give us a helping hand. We appeal to no clique or faction, we have no one to wire-work for us, but we look to the whole people, to all ages, all classes, all sexes, for that support which is the breath of the nostrils of a newspaper enterprise.

The CAROLINA PENNANT will be issued every Thursday morning, printed on a super-royal sheet, with fair new type, at the following low rates:

Single subscribers $1 00 per annum, invariably in advance. If payment be delayed longer than six months, $1 50. If not paid until the end of the year, $2 00.

Any person sending us a Club of five subscribers with the CASH are entitled to an extra copy.

The first number of the CAROLINA PENNANT will be issued on the 16th of this month.

JOHN F. MILLER, } *Publishers.*
L. N. KEITH, }

RALEIGH, August 6th, 1855.

☞ Papers throughout the State are earnestly requested to copy.

CALL AND SEE
H. L. EVANS.
NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4¼ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

HOME TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.—We have this day made arrangements with the "ALPHA WOOLEN MILLS," of Orange County, as *sole agent* for the county of *Wake* for the sale of their MERINOS, JEANS, and KERSEYS; and we invite the attention of our merchants and farmers to an examination of these articles, before purchasing elsewhere, as they are much better and lower than the same article of Northern manufacture. We will sell to merchants at the factory prices, in order that they may have an opportunity of retailing for a profit.

To those who have negroes to clothe, it is to their interest to procure these HOME MADE KERSEYS, as they are made of better material and with twice the quantity of *Wool*. Call and look at them.

We will have in store within a few days, a large lot of the Pepper and Salt, Gray and Black, and Solid Black NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERE, manufactured at the ROCK ISLAND FACTORY, near Charlotte. The Cassimeres are durable and handsome, and every gentleman in North Carolina should have a suit of them.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THREE CASES OF BEEBE & CO.'S HATS FOR the Fall of 1855. By Express this day.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

August 2, 1855. 74.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—FRANKLIN COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855. Archibald Baker, John Hagood and wife Julia Ann, Thomas Horton, Harriet Baker, Martha Ann Baker and Calvin Pearce and wife Ruth, *vs.* Green Read and wife Mary, Sidney Mabry and wife Jane, and Ira Freeman and wife Elizabeth, Petition to sell Slaves.

It appearing to the Court that Green Read, Ira Freeman and wife, Elizabeth, and Sidney Mabry and wife, Jane, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the State; on motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Franklin, at the Court House in Louisburg, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the case will be heard exparte as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2nd Monday of June, A. D. 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, Clk.

July, 1855. (Pr. adv. $562.) 6w.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.
SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES, BY THE HON. Henry W. Hilliard.

Life in California, Mountains and Mole Hills or recollections of a Burnt Journal, by Frank Marryatt.

Cone Cut Corners, by Benauly.

The Watchman.

The Slave of the Lamp by Wm. North.

Turkey, Russia, The Black Sea, and Circassia. by Capt. Spencer.

Jovey Pratt's Progress, or Adventures, in a Philadelphia Hose House, founded on facts, by H. C. Watson.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott. 2 vols. Octavo.

Lights and shadows of an English life; ten nights in a Bar room, by Arthur. Our countryman; or Brief Memoirs of eminent Americans. Illustrated by 108 portraits, by Binson J. Lossing. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, July, 1855. 78—

DENTISTRY.
DR. P. BABCOCK,
HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill, "	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

UNITED STATES MAIL.
PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF the United States from 1st day of October, 1855, to 30th June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of North Carolina, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until Monday, the 27th August, 1855, at 5, p. m., (to be decided next day.)

5566 From Raleigh, by Barclaysville, Averysboro', Kyle's Landing, and Mary's Garden, to Fayetteville, 62 miles and back daily, in four-horse coaches.

Leave Raleigh daily at 7½ p m;
Arrive at Fayetteville next days by 7½ a m;
Leave Fayetteville daily at 5 p m;
Arrive at Raleigh next days by 5 a m.

For form of bid, guarantee, and certificate, also for instructions, requirements, &c., see advertisements inviting proposals for mail service in Virginia, North Carolina, &c., dated January 12th, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 21, 1855.

July 22, 1855. 1085—w4w.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,
Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one o the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

NOTICE.
Valuable Real Estate in the Town of Newbern, N. C. for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE ALL that valuable lot and Improvements situate on the South side of Pollok Street. The improvements consist of a large and handsome Brick Dwelling House, finished in modern style. In the Basement is a large Dining Room with Pantries attached and Cellars for Coal and Wood. On the first floors are three handsome Parlors with elegant Marble Mantels and ornamental Grates, French Windows opening upon the Piazzas, and Mahogany Doors all fitted with the best and heaviest Silver Plated fixtures. Connected with the Dining Room on the first floors, are large Pantries and close Closets, with all the modern convenient apartments and fixtures. On the second floors, is a fine Library Room with Book Cases handsomely fitted up, and three pleasant Bed Rooms with Dressing Rooms and Closets attached. In the Attic are three Chambers all neatly finished. Connected with the Dining Parlor on the first floor, is the Kitchen with a Wash House, Pump and Boiler, &c. beneath. Adjoining the Dwelling House, is a handsome Office with two Rooms, having ornamental Grates and convenient Book Cases, and connected with the Dwelling by a spacious Hall, which communicates both with the back Yard and Dwelling House. There are on the premises a House containing convenient and comfortable lodges for Servants, a large and convenient Store House, and the Grounds and Garden are stocked with the best and choicest Fruit Trees. The Stables front on George Street, and the lot on which they are situate, communicates on the back with the Dwelling House Lot. There are on this lot, Stables for five horses, a Carriage House, Cow House and Shed for Carts, &c. There is also on the premises communicating with Trent River, a large Brick subterranean Aqueduct built during the administration of Gov. Tryon which opens into this lot and keeps the ent re premises, perfectly dry and free from dampness and water. All the premises are in fine order, and it is believed a more desirable property never was offered for sale in Newbern. The Furniture, much of which was made to order, will be sold with the Dwelling House if desired.

ALSO THAT VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT Adjoining the above premises on the South Side of Pollok Street, and at preseut occupied by Mrs. Susan B. Waples. This is one of the best built Houses in Newbern. The Dwelling House is a Double one of Two Stories and has two Parlors on the first floor, with two pantries in the back part of the Hall and a pantry in the Piazza, three Bed Rooms on the second floor, a large and spacious Attic and fine and dry Cellars. On the premises are all convenient outhouses that are desirable. The entire premises have just been put in complete repair and are in fine order. All of this property is situate in a very desirable and pleasant part of the town, and on one of the principal and most fashionable Streets in the place, and in the immediate vicinity of the best water to be had in this part of the State.

THE SUBSCRIBER ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE

In the Town of Beaufort, on the Front Street and immediately opposite the Inlet and on the Sound. This is one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in the town, or on the Sea Coast. The improvements consist of a Cottage with six Rooms, with front and back Piazzas, Lodges for Servants, Stables, Carriage House, &c. The lots are situate on a bluff, and are high, dry and of a pleasant soil to live on. The Furniture used in this House will be sold very cheap to the purchaser of the premises. Persons desirous of purchasing the above described Property, can view the premises at any time. TERMS OF SALE will be made easy to purchasers; and application can be made to GEORGE S. ATTMORE, Esq. at Newbern, who is duly authorised to sell all of this property.

JAMES W. BRYAN.

Baltimore, Aug. 1, 1855. 1074—4tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."
A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

Notice to Travellers going North.

PASSENGERS GOING NORTH TO WELDON ARE informed that the Express train leaving Weldon will run only to Suffolk, distance seventeen miles from Portsmouth. At Suffolk a Steamer will be in readiness to convey passengers to Hampton Road or Old Point and proceed thence by the Bay Steamer to Baltimore, thus avoiding all intercourse with Norfolk and Portsmouth. This course has been adopted, not in consequence of any real danger, but to allay all excitement and prevent any interruption to the regular transportation of the mail and passengers.

Passengers may be assured that by this arrangement there will be no detention and that they will be taken from Weldon to Baltimore in usual or schedule time.

WM. COLLINS, President,
Office Seaboard and R. R. R.

August 7, 1855. 75—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to

WM. D. COOKE, *Principal.*

August 7, 1855. 74—5t.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL receive proposals for furnishing the Lunatic Asylum with one thousand cords of seasoned Pine and four hundred do. of Oak Wood, deliverable at the Asylum in the months of October and November.

Bids to furnish the whole or portion of each kind are solicited. Address

EDW'D. C. FISHER,
Superintendent L. A.

July 25, 1855. 70—swtd.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COUNTY Court of Hertford County, I shall, as administrator of John L. Taylor, deceased, on Saturday the 25th inst., sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, on the premises the undivided interest of the said Taylor, being one third part thereof in a lot or parcel of ground in the City of Raleigh, adjoining the premises of Daniel W. Courts, Esq., and known as the Taylor lot.

Bond and security required of the purchaser.

WM. T. BYNUM, *Admr.*
By Pulaski Cowper.

August 2, 1855. 74—td.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE
Most Attractive Stock of
FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,

GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,

ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.

BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 9d, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ARNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!
EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
CLOTHING
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,
(Exclusively)
IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY,
CARROLL COUNNY, VA.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the tenth of August, 1855, under the superintendence of the former very able and accomplished Instructor, Benjamin F. Thompson.

At the close of each session there is a public examination. We have examined his students, and heard them examined by men experienced in teaching, graduates of the best colleges in the United States, and we do not hesitate to say that, the facilities here offered for acquiring a thorough education, are not surpassed by those of any other institution. The school is very promising.

The course of studies includes all the branches taught in the best academies. Tuition varies from five to twelve dollars and fifty cents, according to studies pursued. Board can be had in town at $5 per month; in the country at $4, in good families. Board so cheap, places an education within the reach of all; it is done to encourage the school. Parents and guardians at a distance, may have no fears in placing young persons under the care of the teacher, for they will be under his immediate protection.

No pains or expense will be spared on his part, for the mental and moral improvement of all entrusted to his care.

M. D. CARTER,
F. L. HALE,
W. H. COOK,
E. C. ELLIOTT,
C. L. DAWSON,
WM. LINDSAY,
J. B. MITCHELL,
C. W. UTLEY,
} *Board of Trustees.*

July 17, 1855. 1083—w4t.pd.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUPSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank Books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 80—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings,
} *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 19, 1855. 58—

FOR SALE,
A highly valuable water-power on a neverfailing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.
WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$ 7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2

TO CLUBS.

For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address

RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!
RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D., 1855. John West *vs.* Susan West, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Susan West, the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Oxford, and also in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless she appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and answer said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to her.

Witness: Eugene Grissom, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Oxford the first Monday of March, A. D., 1855.

E. GRISSOM, C. S. C.

July 17, 1855. 1088—tS1.

State of North Carolina.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, 11th August, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING, BY the Cord, the firewood necessary for the public offices the ensuing winter, will be received at this office until the 1st Sept. next. The wood to be good sound oak or hickory, and to be cut to suit the different fire places.

WM. HILL,
Secretary of State.

☞ The Star will copy three times. 76—3t.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A WAGON AND HARNESS, and Office Furniture, consisting of chairs, counters, table, desk, bed and bedding, at present in use of Adam's Express, in this city. At the same time the office will be rented until the 25th day of December next.

Sale to take place the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the office.

LITCHFORD & COOKE.
Auc. and Com. Merchants.

Aug. 14, 1855. 76—1t.

FOR SALE.—THE OFFICE AND FIXTURES OF the "Metropolitan" are offered for sale by the Proprietor. The office is well supplied with every thing necessary for publishing a large paper, also with a good job assortment. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber.

R. H. WHITAKER, Raleigh.

July 28th, 1855. 73—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Saperior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swfm.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 82—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots